

THE CAIRO BULLETIN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

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One year, Sunday only, \$5.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER

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By carrier outside Cairo, \$10.00 a month

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Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to this office any lack of prompt delivery on the part of carriers.

Entered as Second-Class Matter
October 10, 1905, at Cairo, Illinois

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Average daily and Sunday circulation for the year 1905.....2128

Average daily and Sunday circulation for the month of July, 1906.....2015

July Circulation.

1.....1974 16.....2026
2.....2054 17.....2022
3.....2048 18.....2023
4.....2023 19.....2030
5.....2030 20.....2022
6.....2026 21.....2028
7.....2024 22.....1945
8.....1960 23.....2028
9.....2020 24.....2030
10.....2025 25.....2034
11.....2030 26.....2023
12.....2020 27.....2021
13.....2028 28.....2016
14.....2020 29.....1936
15.....1960 30.....2024

31.....2014

The above is a correct and true statement of the circulation of the Cairo Bulletin for the year 1905 and for the month of July, 1906.

CLYDE SULLIVAN,
Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August, 1906.

LEO J. KLEB,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 10, 1909.

The Bulletin is on sale at the following places:

Coleman's, 214 Eighth street.
Halliday House News Stand.
Walker's, 10 Sixth street.
Blue Front Restaurant.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The ladies in charge of the Cairo Children's Home are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of \$45 since the publication calling attention to the needs of the home in The Bulletin, several days ago, and they hope that others will respond to the call, in order that the pressing financial condition of the establishment may be relieved for a time.

There are thirteen little ones in the Home at present, more than have been there for some time past. They are cared for in the most tender manner yet with strict discipline; they are happy in their affection for each other and for the gentle motherly matron who watches over them, as was shown in the account of a visit there recently by a well known gentleman whose story was published in this paper.

The expenses of the Home are not great, for the establishment is well managed by a corps of ladies who have had experience and who give their services free because their hearts are in the work, going out in sympathy to the waifs who are with out the love and care of parents and who would probably grow up in misery and crime, but for this Home.

Mrs. B. Sadler, treasurer of the Cairo society, reports receipts as follows: Chicago Mill and Bumber company, \$25; Fred Tichman, \$10; Mrs. Stephen Bird, \$5; T. J. Kerth, \$5.

ANOTHER MONOPOLY.

The express companies form about as complete a monopoly as could be organized. They have divided up the territory among them and do not compete over the same lines or within the same area. Their operations extend over 158,000 miles of railroad and there are only four of them; the Adams; the American; the United States and the Wells Fargo. These are said to do 90 per cent of all the express business and they also exercise control over some of the smaller companies outside of their exclusive fields, but having connection with them. This virtual monopoly of the express business has been under no sort of control, and will now, like the railroads, have to file their schedule of rates and make account of their business to the Interstate Commerce Commission, so we shall soon know more about these close corporations and may hope to have their exorbitant rates modified to a reasonable extent.

These express companies are common carriers by the railroads and with whom they are closely allied. The reports of the railroads for 1904 shows that the express companies paid the railroads \$41,000,000, which is said to be about 50 per cent of their gross earnings. That there is a close alliance between the railroads and the express companies is shown, as several directors of each are directors or officers of railroad companies.

There is a strong suspicion that when the inside affairs of the express companies are exposed, it will be found that large amounts of money have been paid to Republican campaign funds and for lobbying purposes to prevent hostile legislation, such as the Life Insurance companies have been exposed in doing.

PEN VS. TYPEWRITER.

Most of the denunciation of the

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Shelton's House Colony.

Tipton Sinclair, Socialist and author of "The People," which was in part responsible for the recent packing investigation, is deeply interested in a home colony scheme that he proposes to establish near New York city. The idea of the home colony, as explained

The man who manipulates the machine in proper person knows that it can turn out just as hearty and cordial letters as ever flowed from the point of a pen. The objection to the typewriter letter is flimsy and unfounded.

Admitted that the typewriter is a mechanical device—what is a steel pen but a mechanical device? The personal flavor of a letter is not in its physical appearance but in the sentiment which it expresses.

It is said, of course, that there is individuality in calligraphic writing and none in typewriting. That much may be admitted and it constitutes the only sound objection to the machine. But the typewriter has so many points of advantage that they easily offset the single sentimental objection.

A typewriter letter can always be read, which is more than can be said of a large proportion of pen-written epistles. It is written easily and fluently if the writer enjoys any familiarity with the machine. It is compact and slightly instead of being scrawled over many sheets of blotting and blurred manuscript. It is not a dreaded task to indite a letter upon a typewriter machine nor is it an ordeal for the recipient to decipher it.

Like a great many other matters of a sentimental kind, the prejudice against the writing machine as the medium for social letters is a matter of habit rather than reason.

Gummed envelopes were for a long time condemned by people who insisted upon using sealing wax. Other people continued using flint and steel after sulphur matches were invented. So it is with those who demand that all friendly correspondence must be laboriously "ground out" with pen and ink when it could be comfortable, transacted with the rapid and easy machine. It is habit.

People will eventually outgrow it. In the meantime anybody who has enjoyed the freedom and facility of writing with the type machine will never go back to the cramped and irksome slavery of the pen.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The terms of fifteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans who have seats in the United States Senate will expire on March 3 next. The Democrats are: Bacon, Ga.; Bailey, Tex.; Berry, Ark.; Blackburn, Ky.; Carmack, Tenn.; Clark, Mont.; Dubois, Idaho; Foster, La. (re-elected); Geary, Or.; McLaughlin, Miss. (re-elected); Martin, Va.; Morgan, Ala.; Patterson, Cal.; Simmons, N. C.; Tillman, S. C.

The Republicans are: Alger, Mich.; Allee, Del.; Benson, Kan.; Burnham, N. H.; Crane, Mass.; Cullom, Ill.; Doolittle, Ia.; Dryden, N. J.; Elkins, W. Va.; Frye, Me.; Gamble, S. D.; Milhard, Neb.; Nelson, Minn.; Warren, Wyo.; Wetmore, R. I.

Some of the Democrats have already been re-elected and others nominated by a popular vote. Berry will be succeeded by Davis, Blackburn by Paynter and Carmack by Taylor. Geary will be succeeded by Jonathan Bourne, a Republican. The states of Montana, Idaho and Colorado are doubtful, so the Democrats have lost 1 and 3 are in doubt. In the Republic can list the states of Delaware, Kansas, West Virginia, and Rhode Island are doubtful, four in all, but the chances favor the Republican in most of these states. The new state of Oklahoma will elect two senators and the outlook is very favorable to the Democrats.

"THE KANSAS FLOPPER."

Editor of The Bulletin: Your this morning's paper with the above heading relative to Hon. David Overmyer now candidate for attorney general of the state of Kansas.

The writer of this is a life long personal friend of Mr. Overmyer, and knows the statement to be an injustice to Mr. Overmyer, as we knew him from infancy. His politics has always been Democratic, with the exception of in the Greeley campaign. We know him to be honest, honorable and up right, from his youth up. The gentleman who penned for publication the article quoted must have been eating Kansas sour grapes, and forgets to love his neighbor as himself, seeking to induce and vilify a man's good name, when beaten in a political contest, by a discredited and defamed character.

[The information on which the editorial complained of was based came in a dispatch from Topeka to the metropolitan press. "Tribune's" correction is daily reproduced.]

Watches Instead of Medals.

According to a Neuchâtel correspondent, the watch factories in that town are extraordinarily busy, owing to a large order for "War Watches" which has been received from the Japanese government. The watches are thin and of good finish, with oxidized metal cases, and are intended for presentation to the mikado's soldiers and sailors, as mementos of their successes in the war with Russia.

He Got a Pig.

A man's corpse was delivered to William Archer, of Cromwell, Ind., who went to the express office to get a prize pig which he had purchased. Archer refused to accept the coffin, and inquiry developed that the labels on the pig's box and the coffin had become exchanged. Archer got his pig on the next train, and it is presumed that the corpse was delivered at the proper place.

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Story of a Submarine

(Original.)

A party of Japanese were sitting in a tent on one of the burned blocks of San Francisco after the recent earthquake swapping yarns.

"Ishiro," said one, "tell us about the battle of the Sea of Japan. I have heard that your arm of the service—the submarines—accomplished nothing, so you must have had a fine chance to see the fight."

"H'm," grunted Ishiro Ishimura, "that comes of orders for secrecy. However, I don't mind telling you fellows an experience of twelve of us that was more terrible than any other in that terrible fight. At any rate it was unique."

"We were ordered to torpedo the Russian flagship. Well, you know the secrecy of our government. It was not desired that any success of our submarines should be known. So we were all sworn to secrecy. As soon as we sighted the fleet and located the flagship we skinned the surface behind and concealed by one of our own vessels till we got in position, then filled the tanks, closed the conning tower and settled down. A submarine has a vertical and a horizontal rudder, and as soon as we reached the proper depth to move forward under water the horizontal rudder was turned to keep her from going down farther. At the same time the propeller was started."

"Perhaps if one of you landlubbers had been aboard you wouldn't have had sense enough to be frightened at nothing that the boat didn't obey her rudder. Instead of moving straight ahead she kept going lower. There is a tank in a submarine to be used only in an emergency. It holds five tons of water and can be emptied in a fifty. Our lieutenant in command ordered this tank emptied."

"We all expected to see our boat rise like a cork. She didn't do any such thing. She started to rise, but soon began sinking again. The screw should have been stopped, for since our nose was pointed down we only sank the quicker. Down, down we went till there was a shock, and we knew she had struck bottom. It was at least comforting to know that we couldn't go any lower—that is, if there is any comfort in being at the bottom of the sea without much hope of getting to the surface. The officers were cool, but any one could see that they expected almost certain death. I glanced at the depth register and was horrified to see that we were 150 feet beneath the surface."

"These alternatives threatened us. First, there were many tons of water holding down the conning tower, our only means of getting out; second, the terrible pressure without was forcing the water in through leaks that were starting and threatening to drown us; and, third, we would at last be suffocated by poisonous gases."

"And yet you say the men in the submarines had nothing to do but look at the fight. All we could see of it was through the periscope, but we weren't looking at the fight. We were making a fight for our lives."

"We must rise to the surface at once or never. The lieutenant ordered the rotary pump started to expel the water ballast from the tanks. What was our horror to find that the pressure of water from the outside was greater than the force of the pump. But one hope remained—the hand pump. On this we must put a greater force than on the mechanical pump. Would it stand so great a strain?"

"There was not a man put to work on that pump but expended more power than he had ever expended before or ever would again. All pumped, knowing that if the attempt was a failure there was nothing more to be done."

"The pump proved strong enough for the work, and the men proved strong enough to expel the water against the enormous pressure from without."

"The happiest moment of my life was feeling the boat leave the bottom. The question now was whether we could get out of the depths before a

collapse. It was like the last moments of a man when a spasmodic effort is needed to win. Under such an effort we rose slowly till we reached the surface. Then we gasped in relief."

"So you failed to torpedo the flag ship?"

"Ishimura cast a look of scorn at the speaker. "Not so fast, if you please. Our commander gave us ten minutes to rest, while the sweat poured out of us in streams. Then we dived again."

"Dived again?" exclaimed every one at once.

"Yes, the lieutenant had no fancy for harakiri, which would have been necessary for him had he failed to make a second attempt, so we filled tanks, and down we went. This time she obeyed her rudder, and we moved along about ten feet below the surface. We could feel a tremor at every explosion of cannon. The lieutenant watched the Russian through the periscope, and it was difficult, I can tell you, to keep the thing just above the surface, and when we got into position I was ordered to let a little water out of the forward trimming tank. This brought the boat to slant upward, and the lieutenant gave the order to fire."

"And you blew her up?"

"The result I am sworn not to tell. I regard my oath, and I do not care to incur the enmity of the navy department of Japan."

"But the lieutenant—he did not have to commit harakiri?"

"The lieutenant? Oh, he is now an admiral in the Japanese navy."

ARTHUR D. BERNICK.

The Wit of King Edward's Family.

Queen Maud of Norway has the reputation of being the wit of King Edward's family. On one occasion she was with her sisters at a public function and noticed a curious reporter gazing at their every movement. Accordingly she wrote something on a piece of paper and making a pretense of handing it to one of her sisters, dropped it. The reporter, of course, in great glee picked it up, expecting to get a great scoop for his paper. Imagine his chagrin when he found written on it the commonplace remark, "My new boots pinch me horribly."—London Tatler.

Blackburn of Kentucky.

It is said to be not at all unlikely that Senator Joe C. Blackburn will be the next governor of Kentucky. One of the most popular men the state has ever known, he is the hope of the Democrats of the state, who are opposed to the so-called machine administration of Governor Beckham, who is retiring his sails for the United States senate to succeed J. B. McCreary.

For some time there has been growing a defection in the Democratic party

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois

Population 16,147.

Mayor, GEORGE PARSONS.

Clerk, R. A. HATCHER.

Treasurer, JAMES QUINN.

Comptroller, E. S. DEWEY.

Police Magistrate, A. J. ROSS.

Chief of Police, M. S. EAGAN.

Alexander County, Population 22,963.

County Judge, WM. S. DEWEY.

County Clerk, JESSE E. MILLER.

Circuit Clerk, LEE B. DAVIS.

Sheriff, JAS. S. ROCHE.

Coroner, DR. JAMES McMANUS.

County Superintendent of Schools, PROF. JOHN SNYDER.

Assessor and Treasurer, FRANK E. DAVIS.

Board of County Commissioners, GEORGE PARSONS.

DR. EDWIN J. GAUSE.

J. J. JENNELLE, Chairman.

HOW THE TRAINS RUN

TRAINS ARRIVE

TRAINS DEPART

1. O. From North.

1. O. Going North.

No. 100.....2:38 a.m.

No. 101.....4:17 a.m.

No. 102.....10:50 a.m.

No. 103.....1:30 p.m.

No. 104.....2:10 p.m.

No. 105.....6:35 p.m.

No. 106.....10:58 p.m.

No. 107.....10:58 p.m.

No. 108.....10:58 p.m.

No. 109.....10:58 p.m.

No. 110.....10:58 p.m.

No. 111.....10:58 p.m.

No. 112.....10:58 p.m.

No. 113.....10:58 p.m.

No. 114.....10:58 p.m.

No. 115.....10:58 p.m.

No. 116.....10:58 p.m.

No. 117.....10:58 p.m.

No. 118.....10:58 p.m.

No. 119.....10:58 p.m.

No. 120.....10:58 p.m.

No. 121.....10:58 p.m.

No. 122.....10:58 p.m.

No. 123.....10:58 p.m.

No. 124.....10:58 p.m.

No. 125.....10:58 p.m.

No. 126.....10:58 p.m.